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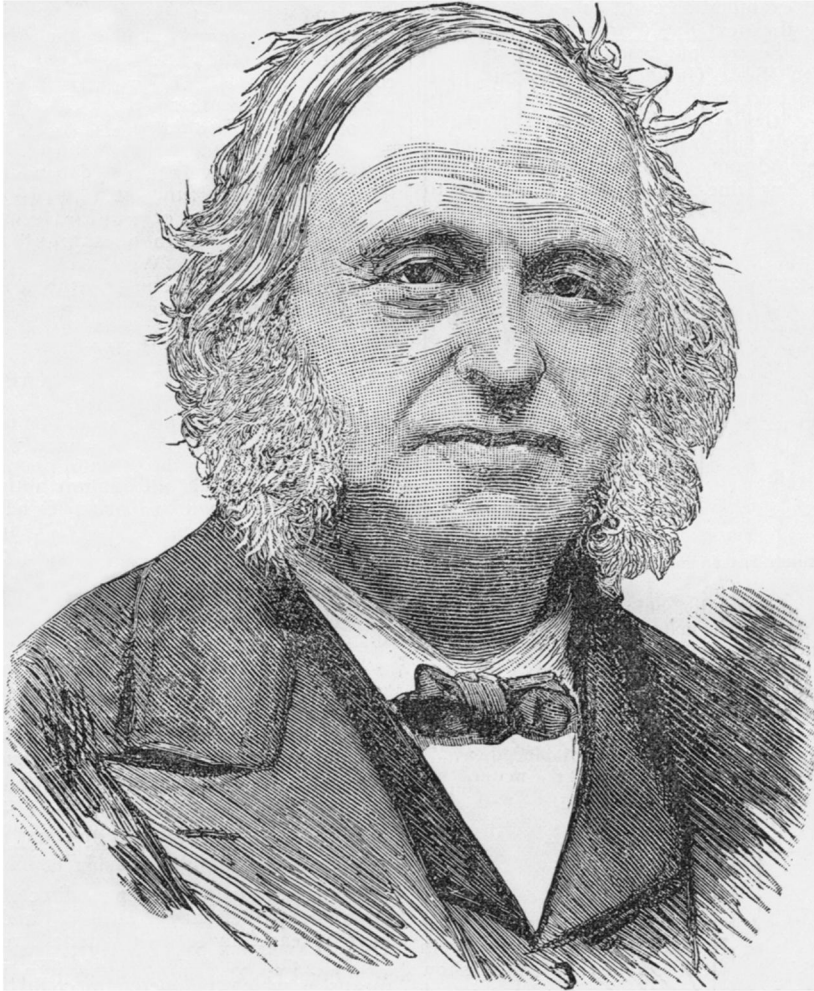
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## DR. PAUL BROCA.

Since the lamented death of Claude Bernard no name has been added to the necrology of France, which has caused more universal regret than that of Dr. Broca. Each, devoted to a special department of science, became illustrious from patient and untiring research

which led to definite results. Claude Bernard's investigations into the glycogenic function of the liver stand a monument to his genius and indefatigable industry. Although Dr. Broca became famous as a surgeon and anatomist it is the work he did in the department of anthropology that has made his reputation world-wide. He was born in 1824, at Sainte Foy la Grande



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(Gironde), became vice-president of the Academy of Medicine, officer of the Legion of Honor, and a member of several learned societies. During the greater portion of his life he was Professor of Surgical Pathology to the Faculté de Médecine, and surgeon to the hospitals. His numerous contributions to science relate chiefly to Anthropology, and undoubtedly France owes to Broca, more than any other, the advanced position she occupies as a promoter of this science.

In 1861, he made the remarkable discovery that the seat of articulate language is situated near the third frontal convolution on the left side of the brain. From this time he devoted himself to the study of the cerebral convolutions and ganglia and thus opened up a field for scientific research hitherto almost unknown. His works on "cerebral localizations" and "comparative anatomy of the cerebral convolutions" were pioneers in this

department of science, and are to-day standard authorities on this subject. To Broca is due the founding of the Anthropological Society of Paris, and later of the now celebrated Ecole d'Anthropologie, with its magnificent museum, libraries and laboratories, and a complete course of lectures by a faculty of professors comprising such names as Mortillet, Bertillon, and Topinard. Broca himself had charge of the department of comparative anatomy of the primates.

His sudden death is supposed to have been due to a cerebral hæmorrhage, induced perhaps, by excess of labor and fatigue. Thus in the vigor of life and in the midst of his work, has died a scholar, philosopher and statesman, whose illustrious example will continue to enlighten the path of those who follow his imperishable footprints.